FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD091824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the Council headquarters, the Arg [also known as the Salam Khanah hall of the palace and the People's Hous/]. At today's meeting of the Council of Ministers which was a continuation of its meeting of Monday, 7 July, the remaining topics on the agenda were discussed and necessary decisions were adopted.

In addition, decisions were adopted on the following matters at today's meeting: It was decided that the transportation of 2,000 pilgrims to the hajj [pilgrimmage to Mecca] which is taking place by land for the performance of the hajj ceremonies should take place by private transport.

On the basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Planning, the council approved and authorized the establishment of a national policy commission for the international potable water and sanitation decade, which will begin in 1981. Similarly, the establishment of the works committee and the secretariat of the works committee was ratified for the purpose of implementing the plan and programs on water networks,

In order to improve and strengthen the country's financial situation, the council resolved, on the basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Finance, that for the time being the payment of the hospitality allowance for ministers and some other government officials should be discontinued.

Based on separate applications by the Ministry of Information and Culture, the council decided that historical manuscripts, major administrative documents and other archives, photo albums of a historical nature, printed books published between 30 and (?100) years ago and other effects which are useful for historical research which are kept in the Arg, the headquarters of the Revolution Council, should be transferred to the National Archives under the supervision of a scholarly and administrative committee and that printed books in the collection should be transferred to the Kabul public library.

In addition, historical and cultural effects which may exist in some ministries or government buildings should be handed over to the Kabul National Museum after scholarly investigation.

KARMAL, CHNOUPEK HOLD 'EXTREMELY FRIENDLY' TALKS 9 JULY

LD091718 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] this afternoon received Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation at the Revolution Council headquarters, the Arg [Salam Khanah hall of the palace]. This meeting, which took place in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister, and Zdenek Karmelita, the CSSR ambassador to Kabul.

It is expected that the CSSR foreign minister and his companions will have dinner this evening in the presence of Babrak Karmal at the Revolution Council headquarters.

Visit to Bamian City

LD091512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and his accompanying delegation viewed the historical relics of Bamian today. The Czechoslovak foreign minister flew to Bamian this morning accompanied by Political Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, his accompanying delegation, and the CSSR ambassador in Kabul. On their arrival in Bamian they were warmly welcomed by the provincial governor, high-ranking party officials, heads of provincial departments and schoolteachers.

After a short stay for coffee at the governor's residence, the CSSR foreign minister and his delegation viewed the large Buddhist statues and other historical relics in Bamian city, and were briefed by the relevant officials.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent, who accompanied the Czech guests on this trip, reports that the CSSR foreign minister and his delegation attended a luncheon given in their honor by the governor of Bamian. Bohuslav Chnoupek and his delegation returned from Bamian to Kabul by air this afternoon.

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION DEPARTS 9 JULY

LD092138 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Educational of the Soviet Union, who had come to Kabul at the head of a delegation, left Kabul for his country today.

FINANCE MINISTER CHAIRS DEVELOPMENT BANK MEETING

LD092306 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The board of directors of the Afghanistan Industrial Development Bank today held a meeting at the bank's offices under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Abdol Wakil and the bank's chairman of the board of directors, and considered the reports of the management committee, the auditors' committee and the accounts of the bank and approved the balance sheet and [words indistinct] accounts of the profits and losses of the bank for the year ending on 20 March 1979.

Necessary decisions were made about the net profits of the bank for 1979, which amounted to 24.25 million afghanis, an increase of 21 percent compared to 1978. Discussions were also held on other matters on the agenda and necessary decisions were adopted.

At the end of this meeting, the finance minister and chairman of the board of directors expressed satisfaction with the good management of bank affairs and the expansion of the volume of its loans during 1979, which amounted to 574 million afghanis. The officials issued necessary instructions on the future program of the bank.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GF091800 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland arrived in Kabul from Czechoslovakia today. In a statement made to a BAKHTAR correspondent on arrival at Kabul international airport, Sarboland said that during his stay in Czechoslovakia he met with the chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship society and [words indistinct]. He signed a cooperation agreement on film direction between Afghan films and the cinema [word indistinct] committee in Czechoslovakia.

The information and culture minister attended a film festival in (Karioyuwari).

AFP NOTES INSTANCES OF RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT

BK100315 Hong Kong AFP in English 0158 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 10 July (AFP)--The Government of Afghanistan has suffered several setbacks recently in its attempts to win over the Afghan people, particularly among the clergy, according to a Western diplomatic source here.

Islamic theologians and clergymen from throughout Afghanistan, meeting at a congress in Kabul, last week, were openly hostile to the regime.

A mullah who defended positions of the pro-Soviet government was interrupted and booed, even though the congress opened with a speech by Afghan President Babrak Karmal, Kabul-based diplomatic sources said.

At another Islamic meeting at the polytechnic institute of Kabul, financed by the Soviet Union, several mullahs rose to challenge Soviet force in Afghanistan. The most belligerent of them was arrested by the political police but was released shortly afterward, a diplomatic source said.

Near Qandahar in southern Afghanistan, the vice-president of the Central Committee of the Afghan democratic party, Barek Sagfi, saw workers in a factory refuse payment in kind, food and gifts, which came from the Soviet Union, it was learned in Kabul.

Compared with recent weeks, the intensity of fighting throughout the country has decreased, according to Western sources, who attribute this to a desire by the Soviet military to avoid confrontations with the resistance as the Olympic games approach in Moscow.

Three major clashes, however, took place on roads linking Kabul with the north and south of the country on the route to Qandahar; an Afghan military truck, coming upon a bus held up by the resistance fighters, was ambushed. Seven soldiers were killed and several other wounded, it was reported.

Nearby in the Vardak Province, Muslim resistance fighters and Soviet troops battled on June 30 and July 1.

In the third clash, a Soviet helicopter was downed while the Afghan resistance lost seven men, including a local leader. Later, a column of trucks and armored cars was seen returning to Kabul.

Meanwhile, a campaign of forced conscription in the Afghan Army was reported to have begun in the commercial district of Dasht-i Narwan. Police were said to have knocked on doors to require all men of eligible age to hurry to enlist.

In another development, an incident over an alleged theft pitted the Soviet Embassy against the Iranian charge d'affaires, a diplomatic source said. A truck driven by two staff members of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul was stopped once by resistance members near Qandahar before being authorized to proceed after spending the night immobilized.

A few kilometers from the Iranian border the truck was stopped again, this time by Soviet soldiers who fired a warning shot. The Iranians reportedly were not allowed to be on their way until the truck's entire cargo was unloaded.

In a note of protest, the Iranian charge d'affaires demanded "compensation for stolen merchandise."

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER CRITICIZES PLO FOR LACK OF SUPPORT

LD031050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--A leader of an Islamic Afghan organization which is fighting against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan today strongly criticized the attitude of the PLO and certain other Arab states which abstained from supporting a decision which the conference of Islamic foreign ministers adopted condemning the Soviet intervention in that Islamic state.

Ahmad Gailani, chairman of the Afghan national orgnization, told the Kuwaiti weekly AL-YAQASAH that, despite the unanimous decision of the conference, which was held in Islamabad last May, the declaration made by the PLO calls for great regret, since our cause and that of Palestine are one. He said: We do not comprehend why the PLO adopted such an attitude. Our cause is an Islamic cause. If the liberation organization had wanted to appear to be backing the Soviet Union for political or other gains, this should not have meant that it should have shown this at the expense of 18 million Afghan Muslims who have fallen victim to heretic occupation.

Gailani added that our great regret also applies to certain Islamic states, such as Syria, Libya, and North and South Yemen for the negative stand against the Muslim Afghan people.

Gailani said that the rebels who are fighting against the pro-Soviet government of Kabul and against the forces which Moscow had sent to back this government at the end of last year have so far succeeded in killing between 8,000 and 10,000 Soviet soldiers in spite of the primitive weapons in their hands.

He added that among those killed had been a large number of senior officers and military advisers.

Gailani called on Arab and Islamic states to help the rebels materially, morally and politically because the communist threat does not apply to Afghanistan alone but to all the Islamic states, particularly the Arab oil-producing states, because the Soviets do not want Afghanistan itself but instead wants it to be a bridgehead and a path to the oil wells in the peninsula and the gulf.

He said: We expect a firm Islamic and Arab stand against the Soviets.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ENERGY COOPERATION TALKS

BK081302 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A five member Algerian delegation arrived in Dacca today to discuss cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil and petrochemical industry. The delegation is being led by adviser to the minister for energy and petrochemicals (Rahman Mohammad).

On arrival, (Rahman) told newsmen that the visit will provide them with an excellent opportunity to further strengthen the existing brotherly and Islamic ties between Algeria and Bangladesh. The delegation, during its stay, will discuss technical cooperation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Petrobangla.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

BK091258 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Rana has said he had very useful discussion with his Bangladesh counterpart on a wide range of topics which included the proposed summit of the six South Asian countries. Before his departure for Katmandu at the end of a 3-day visit to Bangladesh, he told newsmen at the airport that there is no disagreement on any point they discussed.

Rana said he is very much satisfied with the talks that also touched on expansion of bilateral cooperation in a number of fields, including technology and education.

The Nepalese foreign secretary stressed the need for more concentration at both ministerial and official levels toward evolving a pattern of regional consultations at the official level will be more useful to bring about the summit at an early date.

The first round of talks were held between Rana and Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria yesterday. Later the talks continued between Rana and Additional Foreign Secretary Ataul Karim.

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN MEETS HUA GUOFENG IN TOKYO

BK091252 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, now in Tokyo to attend the funeral of late Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, had a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng this morning. The meeting has been described as very cordial and fruitful. The two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest. Bangladesh Finance Minister Saifur Rahman, Foreign Secretary Kibria, the Bangladesh ambassador to Japan and director general of Foreign Ministry were present at the meeting.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Hameed also called on President Zia at his hotel this morning and remained with him for 40 minutes.

LONG-TERM AGREEMENT INITIALLED WITH USSR

BK091437 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] An Indian trade delegation led by A.K. Mukherjee, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, which arrived in Moscow on 1 July, has concluded its talks with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade on a long-term Indo-Soviet trade agreement for 1981-1985.

The trade agreement and a few related documents were initialled by leaders of the two delegations on July 6. The trade agreement of 1981-85 envisages a substantial increase in Indo-Soviet trade, approximately one and a half to two times over the current year's figure of nearly rupees 20,000 million. The next 5-year trade plan, besides providing for increases in quantities of some of existing commodities, also introduces some significant new items from the Indian side into the Soviet market.

RAO ADDRESSES LOK SABHA ON DIEGO GARCIA, CHINA

BK091613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is coming to New Delhi next Tuesday [15 July] for talks with Indian leaders. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that he is looking forward to discussing the situation in the region with Mr Agha Shahi, including the Afghan proposals to resolve the crisis.

Referring to China, the foreign minister appreciated the [Parliament] members' counsel for caution; but, he would also like to make progress in normalizing our relations, he added.

Referring to some observations by Mr Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party, about relations with neighboring countries, Mr Narasimha Rao said the time will come when people will realize what the former regime had done in this regard. Mr Rao affirmed that India would do everything possible to strengthen nonalignment, which remains the sheet anchor of its policy.

On the Diego Garcia base and making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, Mr Rao said India will have to take a strong position at the coming Colombo conference on the subject. About the north-south dialogue, Mr Rao said that the attitude of the developed countries has come as an anti-climax. India would do its best to champion economic cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee strongly criticized the government's policy on Afghanistan and its recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. Questioning the government's claim of defusing the situation in Afghanistan, he said no political solution is possible as long as the Soviet troops remained in that country.

Referring to the recent Chinese overtures, Mr Vajpayee said until the border question is settled to our satisfaction, the relations between the two countries cannot be normalized.

U.S. Hostages Issue

BK100756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] India wants the issue of U.S. hostages in Iran to be settled between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. This was stated by Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today.

He said while not approving of any violation of diplomatic immunity and threat to the safety and life of diplomats, India does not want the United States to deploy any military means to free its diplomats held as hostages.

Rao said the United States had approached India for help in this matter, and the government's stand has been explained to them.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON ENERGY PLANS, ATOMIC POWER PROJECT

BK091014 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi assured the Lok Sabha today that there will not be slackness in pursuing the development of alternative sources of energy, particularly the solar and wind energy. Replying to supplementaries, she disclosed that 650 million rupees have been earmarked for developing solar energy during the sixth plan. She, however, ruled out setting up of the solar energy commission for coordinating various research programs in the field. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that there is already the committee on science and technology doing the coordination.

The prime minister also informed the house that fuel for the atomic power projects in Rajasthan and Madras have been fabricated from indigenous raw material. In a written reply, she said that uranium occurrence has been discovered recently in the Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The grade of the ore will, however, be known after detailed exploratory work, Mrs Gandhi added.

COMMENTARY ON RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT

BK090644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Commentary by O.P. Sabbarwal of India press agency]

[Excerpts] India's recognition of the Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samrin, and the decision to establish full diplomatic relations with it, will cause no great surprise in world capitals. Those who applaud India's action as a bold and timely initiative to reduce tensions in Southeast Asia, India's neighborhood, as well as others who are critical of the Indian move, were both equally aware of India's views on the Kampuchean issue. It was known that New Delhi's course in relation to Kampuchea was charted out. Its implementation was a matter of time.

In the world of international diplomacy, the peculiarities of the Kampuchean scene are apt to be diffused and often sidetracked. As India sees them, Kampuchea's case has several aspects which have hardly a parallel in recent global history. They transcend the norms of diplomacy and certainly of power politics. These are aspects of humanism: Of the survival of an entire people with a hoary culture. Where a people's right to survival is at stake, politics and diplomacy must take a back seat and must conform to the compelling logic of life. Here the facts of Kampuchea's recent history must speak [for themselves], for the facts are far too grim. They pertain to a genocidal regime which held sway in Kampuchea for years.

Three million of a tiny population slaughtered, families broken up, the economy shattered and a culture defiled--this was the regime under former Prime Minister Pol Pot. When the surge of events threw out this regime, it afforded the chance of survival to the Kampuchea people and [the Kampuchean people] is being salvaged back to life by a great cooperative effort.

The incoming Heng Samrin regime represents the hope of providing the road back to life for the Kampuchean people, of providing relief and succor, rehabilitation of the economy and bringing back, painfully though, the glimpses of Kampuchea's prosperity and hoary culture. India has a special relationship with Kampuchea where the culture of the ancient past is concerned, and it naturally touches all those in this country who know about it. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao made a feeling reference to this when he spoke of the culture of the Angkor Wat temples.

Here it is not a question of the claims and counter claims of the two rival governments existing side by side. The self-proclaimed government of Pol Pot functions more like a government-in-exile, while it is the Heng Samrin regime which rules and administers from Phnom Penh. The options for India were therefore limited on the question of recogntion of the Kampuchean regime notwithstanding the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

The question, however, being asked is about the timing of the Indian move in announcing formal recognition of the Heng Samrin government and going all out to establish diplomatic relations with it. It is true that in spite of the clear position India has taken on the Kampuchean issue, New Delhi has sought to go by a sort of consensus among the nations of the region and more especially of the ASEAN countries. It was the case of applying the healing touch in a war-ravaged land and of bringing hope and life to a people who had suffered as few have in modern world history.

India's efforts during the last few months had been directed to insure that the Kampuchean issue is taken out of the orbit of power politics and the diplomacy in which external forces add a new dimension to a distorted scene. These efforts of India could obtain only partial results. On the other hand, over the Southeast Asian horizon there have arisen new dangers involving Kampuchea in a fresh round of power diplomacy which could only escalate tensions in the entire region. The recent incident on the Thai-Kampuchean border was a warning signal. Under the circumstances, the cause of peace and de-escalation of tensions, of allowing a state of normalcy to flow in this region endowed with nature's bounties, could best be served by the initiative that India has now chosen to take. It is an action which is as far removed from the intricacies of power politics and the diplomacy associated with it as the heaves are from the earth. The hope and motive with which India has acted is to bring the healing touch to an inflamed situation; and undoubtedly the results of India's move on Kampuchea will produce a salutory effect all around.

INDIAN EXPRESS: REALISM NECESSARY IN PRC NEGOTIATIONS

BK081457 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 4 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Realistic Approach"]

[Text] The external affairs minister's statement in Parliament on the Chinese offer of a package deal on the Sino-Indian boundary disputes shows that the government intends to proceed cautiously while making the right response to the Chinese gesture.

What the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping, said in an interview to an Indian journalist on June 21 was on the same lines that the Chinese has been suggesting earlier. But, as Mr Narasimha Rao pointed out, this time they had put the idea in terms "somewhat more precise". That the proposal was conveyed in black and white by a leader of Mr Deng's eminence considerably added to its significance. The Chinese vice-premier's observation that improvement of relations between India and China would have a positive influence on world affiars, particularly on the Asian scene, also provided a favorable context to the message.

India does not accept the premise that the Chinese are making a concession by offering to withdraw their claims on Indian territory in the north-east. The argument that Indian territory anywhere had been "illegally incorporated into India by the old colonialists" must be forcefully rejected. Nor do we like to think that Mr Deng has said the last word on the subject in a 'take it or leave it' spirit. His package should not foreclose other options. Negotiations will be meaningful only if both sides are ready to discuss alternatives other than their own. Mr Rao has done well in making India's position clear on these points, while reciprocating the Chinese desire for normal, friendly relations between the two countries.

The problems in the relationship are not such as can be amenable to instant solutions. The process of negotiation and settlement will necessarily take time, in view of the historical background of the disputes and the complexities of the present situation. In undertaking this difficult task, the government's hands will be greatly strengthened if it gets the full co-operation of the opposition parties. On vital foreign policy issues of this kind a broad national consensus is highly desirable. Bipartisan foreign policy, however, should not mean undue restriction on the government's manoeuverability in external relations. The opposition will not help the progress of negotiations in this instance if it seeks to tie the government's hands by harping on Parliament resolutions of the past. The need of the hour is a realistic understanding of the requirements of national interest in a changing world.

PAPER URGES OPPOSITION TO CLOSE RANKS AROUND GANDHI

BK090815 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 30 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial by R.N. Goenka: "An Explosive Situation"]

[Excerpt] The results of the mid-term elections at the start of the year, and of the State Assembly elections that followed, seemed to indicate that the mass of those who voted preferred the leadership of Mrs Gandhi to that of any of her opponents. The phrase "the mass of those who voted" is, in this context, a very important one. For the percentage of voters who actually went to the polls was the lowest in history of democratic India, and it can scarcely be said that they were fully representative of all the millions who could have exercised the right to vote, and who failed or declined to do so.

Some disquieting conclusions can be drawn from this. It is possible to assume that a certain number of those who did not vote would have supported Mrs Gandhi had they gone to the polls. But it is also possible that an equal number would have supported her opponents. If one accepts this thesis, there must now exist in the country a large, silent body of public opinion in opposition to the present government, a silent opposition which is not taken into account when policies are formulated and when decisions are made.

Another possibility is that the people simply did not care to vote. Much had been promised them in the past, and little delivered. They have observed from afar the squabbles of those supposed to lead, and the quick-change politics of leaders who move from one party to another. If the leaders do not believe sufficiently in the virtues of any one party to lend it their undivided support, why should the people? It may be that the bulk of the voters were assailed by such apathy that to them every party seemed the same.

If there are large bodies of people in small pockets of the country who are opposed to the present government, and if the current economic distress continues, it is conceivable that, under local leaders, they may express their opposition in action rather than in speech, and that a form of civil war would ensue. But, apathy can also lead to anarchy. A population which does not care who is in power will either decay completely or submit to any plausible and positive politician who comes down the road with a feather in his cap and a lie in his throat.

There is danger of a movement the government does not seem to anticipate or fear. There is a certain amount of dissension in the Congress (I) itself, as the choices of candidates and ministers in the recent assembly elections proved. We all know what may happen to a house divided against itself, and the opposition leaders must have noticed the disaffection of certain members of the ruling party. Those who are seated in Parliament today, and in the various state assemblies, are representatives of their parties more than representatives of the people. They mirror the will of the people less than the will of the party.

The opposition is now much fragmented. A powerful, vocal opposition is essential in any true democracy. Leaderless, the Indian opposition is a spent force. But could it rally to a leader who is demonstrably neither senile nor incompetent? If the scattered bits and pieces of the various parties could recorstitute themselves into a workable whole, they would find popular support in those people who did not vote in the last elections, but who, separately and in silence, have their hearts with the opposition.

Every proposition has its variables. In the case of the opposition becoming organised once more, it might, with its new-found, or refound, popular support, come out on the streets and agitate for a cessation of the distress into which the country is now plunged. But this would be lunacy. The people are at the end of their tether and could easily turn to blind violence. Bloodshed, chaos, and eventual anarchy would ensue. India as we know it would cease to exist, except as a ruined battlefield.

The situation today, politically and economically, is explosive. It is as potentially deadly as a threat of war. But one portent of hope is that, in the past, the Indian people in times of adversity have been seen to forget their differences and doubts, and stand together as the citizens of a united country. We saw this in the days when independence from the British was merely a dream. We have seen it since, when the country was attacked by the Pakistanis and by the Chinese. Today, we face once more a time of adversity, a sterner trial than we have ever seen before. The country needs a leader, and fortunately the only person who can possibly lead India, Mrs Gandhi, is once more at the helm of affairs.

The tasks before her are complex. The parallel economy must be eradicated. The cynicism and apathy of the people, the wounds made by the past in their minds and hearts, must be healed. The baleful influence of some of her advisers must be removed (only she can do this), and she must replace them with men who have clean hands and who think, not of political maneuvres, but of the welfare of the people.

A leader cannot achieve the salvation of a country alone. It would be desirable if the opposition could re-form its ranks; Desirable because then, until the crisis is over, which may take long years, all the important politicians in the country could form a unity which would work towards a solution of the ills of India.

This would not only be in the interests of the opposition, who would have a new opportunity to convince the public that they have the national welfare at heart and when normal conditions are restored could freely pursue their own policies as a party. There should be no preconditions, either by Mrs Gandhi or the opposition, should the two forces unite to attempt a solution of the apparently insoluble. For Mrs Gandhi, too, will understand that only a politically united nation can face the tasks of today.

When Sanjay's body lay at rest, among those who came to pay their respects to his corpse were the leaders of the opposition. In the ranks of the opposition there are minds and men of stature, whose assistance and co-operation would be invaluable to the prime minister today. They closed their ranks around her at the moment of her deepest sorrow. Why should they not now unite under her at another time of despair, in a concerted spirit of unselfishness, aspiration, and hope?

TRIBAL DELEGATION OF ASSAM MEETS HOME MINISTER

BK100333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A three-member delegation of the progressive plains tribal council of Assam led by Padmalochan Boro, member of the legislative assembly, met Home Minister Zail Singh in New Delhi yesterday and submitted a memorandum.

The delegation said that the students' community in the state had already lost one academic session. The home minister assured them to give utmost consideration to their views.

Conditions for Dialogue

BK091257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] At Gauhati, work in most of the state and central government offices and undertakings was affected for the third day today because of picketing by sponsors of the Assamese agitation. Over 300 picketeers have been arrested since noon for preventing office goers from attending to their duties. The central services were not affected.

The All-Assam Students Union and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's action council], who are the sponsors of the current agitation, have reiterated their desire to resume dialogue with the government on the foreign nationals issue with some preconditions.

The conditions include the withdrawal of all action under the preventive detention ordinance, revocation of action taken against the government employees and the withdrawal of orders of collective fines imposed by the government. In a statement issued in Gauhati last night, the Parishad said these conditions have been formulated by them jointly with the All-Assam Students Union and submitted to the government for acceptance.

HAQ ADDRESS TO LOCAL LEADERS IN AZAD KASHMIR

BK090718 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the local bodies system had been introduced so that leadership emerges from the local level and also that local problems are solved locally. He was addressing a big meeting of the Azad Kashmir local councillors and a large number of other people who had gathered to welcome him on his arrival in Bhimbar in Azad Kashmir today.

The president said in making the local bodies a success the councillors and local officials should act in complete cooperation. He said they were the two wheels of the carriage and their collaboration would help make the local bodies system a success on which the glorious edifice of the future government could be built. The president also advised the officials not to become the appendix of political parties but to serve the people rather than act as their masters.

SHAHI ON PROBLEMS OF ISLAMIC STATES' FOREIGN POLICY

LD090821 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 7-13 Jul 80 p 8

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in New York--date not given]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was the only foreign minister from the Arab and Islamic countries to attend the Security Council meeting on the question of Jerusalem.

[Question] The Islamic Conference member states have not done enough to ensure that their problems are taken seriously. Therefore, how can Israel's designs on Jerusalem be frustrated?

[Answer] You mean that what these countries have done so far has not convinced the world and you wonder how Israel's designs on Jerusalem can be frustrated. This matter is of extreme importance to the Islamic Conference and has become one of the conference's most important problems since 1967. The conference has persistently been expressing this importance in international arenas throughout the world.

Certainly the Islamic countries are not incapable; they have raw materials of extreme importance to the rest of the world, but the most important issue is the political will necessary to adopt stands.

It is, of course, necessary to take the question of Jerusalem to the Security Council. We would, of course, prefer the council to impose economic sanctions on Israel. We also prefer to take effective steps as a world community so as to prevent Israel from continuously grabbing land. Raising issues at the Security Council is legitimate and valid, otherwise why should the African states raise their problems concerning South Africa with the council? This is a process to create a world opinion aware of problems and their importance.

Of course, the Islamic countries have their own difficulties and obstacles even in reaching world opinion, because the Western media do not report facts as they are. For this reason recourse must be made to the United Nations as a means.

[Question] But lobbying the United Nations and the Security Council is not enough.

[Answer] I agree with you. Relying only on the United Nations will not achieve our objectives and efforts.

We as an Islamic state must take advantage of the sources we have. We need unity of objectives and unity of will. We must have a greater incentive to make this unity real. If we unite our will, exert efforts and resolve to exact results though economic means and material power we can become masters of our own affairs in the Islamic world and lessen our reliance on others.

On the one hand, we, as Islamic states, have the resources and, on the other, we allow our relations with the adversaries to dominate our resources. For this reason real action on our part is diminished and even negated.

We must advance step by step toward a long-term plan enabling us to control our resources, interests and issues.

[Question] Is Pakistan planning to become the policeman of the area?

[Answer] What has been said about Pakistan's desire to play the policeman of the area is a false allegation aimed at harming Pakistan and driving a wedge between it and the gulf. What matters to us only is our security. The role of policeman has failed. This has been proven by the Iranian revolution. We are absolutely not thinking of playing such a role and reject the idea of any other state or party playing such a role.

COMMENTATOR SPELLS OUT GOVERNMENT STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK0907Z1 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Commentary by Qutubuddin Aziz]

[Text] A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman has spelled out again Pakistan's response to the recent limited Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. This was necessitated by an editorial in Moscow's daily PRAVDA on 2 July in which it claimed that the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan was a goodwill manifestation which called for a positive response from Pakistan and Iran.

As the Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out in Islamabad on Monday, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had promptly responded to the Soviet move. Addressing a press conference at the United Nations in New York on the 20th of last month, Foreign Minister Shahi had welcomed the Soviet announcement of withdrawal of a limited contingent of troops from Afghanistan. In this context, Shahi had expressed the hope that this process would be expedited and there would be a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Such a development, according to Foreign Minister Shahi, would be helpful to a constructive dialogue leading to a political solution of the Afghan crisis in conformity with the resolution of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers.

Foreign Minister Shahi's New York statement of last month was indeed a very positive and constructive response from Pakistan to the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But obviously, what is needed is a total withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people can shape their destiny without outside interference.

The standing committee on Afghanistan appointed by the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers met in Tehran and in Switzerland last month to work out the modality of seeking a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis. It sought a meeting with the representatives of the Babrak Karmal administration but Kabul's response was negative. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shahi reiterated the position of the 3-member standing committee when he said during his recent visit to Kuwait that the committee was ready to hold talks with the Karmal regime in a neutral country within the framework of the Islamic Conference resolution on Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Shahi's viewpoint is shared by two other members of the committee: namely, the foreign minister of Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference.

As the chairman of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi rightly deemed it essential that in pursuing a settlement of the Afghan crisis, the standing committee has to operate within the framework of the Afghanistan resolution of the Islamic conference of last May. The Karmal regime's insistence on its prior recognition by the Islamic Conference is unreasonable because a regime created and propped up by the armed might of the USSR cannot be considered as the lawful Government of Afghanistan. If representatives of the Karmal administration engage in a dialogue with the Islamic Conference committee perhaps a movement forward in the direction of a political solution of the Afghan problem could take place. The representatives of the Afghan resistance movement have already met the standing committee in Switzerland. They showed a constructive attitude and if there had been a positive response from Kabul, some headway could have been made toward a political solution. As the creator and protector of the Karmal regime, the Soviet Union can contribute to the cause of peace in the region if it instructs its satraps in Kabul to have a dialogue with the Islamic Conference standing committee on Afghanistan.

Although 7 months have passed since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in spite of the deployment of more than 80,000 Soviet troops in that strife-torn country, the people of Afghanistan are continuing to resist the Soviet occupation of their homeland. Moscow should realize that it cannot hold for long such a courageous people in its bondage.

AFGHAN VICTIMS OF BOOBYTRAPS HOSPITALIZED IN PESHAWAR

BK081037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 8 July (AFP)--Forty-three seriously wounded Afghan rebels, victims of Soviet booby-trapped objects spread throughout the Konarha Valley in eastern Afghanistan, were admitted to Peshawar's main hospital close to the Afghan-Pakistan border today.

Hospital sources said some had their faces totally disfigured, others had legs or arms severed in the blasts.

The victims said that the explosives were hidden in pens, packets of biscuits, toys, watches and even battery torches. They said Soviet soldiers had left them along the banks of the Konarha River.

In a press statement on Saturday, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, which groups five Muslim liberation groups, said that the Russians had been scattering land mines, many of them indiscernible from rocks, along the main routes in the Konarha Valley.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Trial Demand

LD091938 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[From the "Headlines of Major Newspapers in Tehran Today" program]

[Text] As for the last item in our headlines of the major newspapers in Tehran today, we come across the afternoon daily KEYHAN which has written on its first page that it has conducted an exclusive interview with 23 members of the Islamic national assembly concerning the American hostage issue. They have unanimously announced that the spies should be tried since this is the only means through which an oppressed nation which has been victim of the crimes of the colonialist powers for 25 years can try that power.

TRIAL ENDORSEMENT

LD091227 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Jul 80 p 6

[KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview, presumably in Tehran, with Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary and Majles Deputy Prof Reza Esfahani: "Increase in Production Must Go Hand in Hand With Rejection of Foundations of Imperialism"; date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN correspondent, Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary and Majles Deputy Reza Esfahani gave his views on the trial of the hostages, the makeup of the Majles, the internal conflicts in the community and so on. Here follows the text of the discussion.

[Question] What view do you hold on the hostages and their trial?

[Answer] There is no doubt that, at any rate, the hostages issue must in some way be solved. There were real and fundamental reasons which led to their being seized as hostages, and naturally it is not right to let them go without good reason and without the stated demands being fulfilled. Of course, the best thing to do would be to hold a trial of the spies at a court composed of the representatives of other countries, and it is to be hoped that this is what the Majles will choose to do, in order that world opinion might not imagine that we wished to pass a one-sided judgment. Of course, if there are individuals in the affair to whom no blame can be attached, naturally they will be freed, while if it is established that a number of them are spies, they must submit to the penalities imposed on them. However, it is for the nation to decide, and if it considers it appropriate then it may release them on the basis of one or two degrees of mitigation, in return for the fulfillment of its demands.

[Question] If the hostages are put on trial, what penalties do they deserve, in your view?

[Answer] These will be decided in due course, and we cannot now make prejudgments. If an accused person really is found guilty, America must submit. If we sentence them on conviction, and the nation considers it appropriate to release or pardon them on certain conditions, then the nation would be acting charitably toward criminals.

[Question] What is your view of the slogan "The trial of the spies is the trial of America?"

[Answer] They are the symbol of American policy. We did not take these so-called diplomats or embassy staff hostage because they were American; it is as individuals working against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and located at the most sensitive center of American policy in Iran, that they will be put on trial. Of course, I am not saying that these hostages are totally responsible for all the crimes committed by America, but in reality the trial of the hostages is a means of disclosing the crimes of America and Carter, and since America's crimes in Iran were directed from the den of espionage, a trial of the hostages is therefore essential. I must point out here that the Iranian nation does not oppose the American nation. There are many Americans who oppose Carter and his policy. In addition, after the trial of the hostages, those who regard America favorably will, as a result of the disclosure of America's crimes, lose confidence in America. This is the important thing for us, and not the individual case.

How To Deal With Those Opposed To Seizure of Hostages

[Question] What is your view and your position in the Majles as regards those who condemn the seizure of the hostages?

[Answer] Whether we like it or not, we must hold logical discussions with these people. I believe that they have been overwhelmed by illogical sentiments. Sentiment must go with logic. If anyone can achieve a balance between the two, he can judge various issues correctly, including such matters as the taking of the hostages. You may on occasion see someone being taken hostage or detained for no reason, and we must necessarily be concerned for him. But sometimes one or more persons are taken hostage or detained who over a given period may have caused a thousand times more anguish and trouble for others than they themselves are experiencing. In such cases logic tells us not to be influenced by sentiments but to follow the dictates of reason.

Economic Sanctions

[Question] On the whole, do you think the economic sanctions will be beneficial or harmful?

[Answer] In the long run the economic sanctions are to our benefit, even if they cause some possible harm.

At any rate, our wheat cultivation is so great that we do not know how we are going to gather the crop in. I hope the people will mobilize and gather it in before the season finishes.

[Question] The revolution policy is that of the struggle against American imperialism. For this struggle one political group has coined the slogan "Production and security." What is your view?

[Answer] Production and security alone will not create progress. We have now made progress and increased production. We have instituted internal and external security. Have we attained an Islamic and favorable society? The important thing for us is to destroy the foundation of imperialism, as mentioned, and then for production to increase.

USSR FACING 'RISING TIDE' OF DOMESTIC ISLAMIC SENTIMENTS

LD092258 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The line of the victorious Islamic Revolution of Iran, led by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has always emphasized the dictum of following neither East nor West but only the heavenly path of Islam in determining the country's own political affairs.

Both the capitalist imperialism of the West and the social imperialism of the communist world are to be equally rejected. There are those who contend that the Soviets advanced progressive socialism and have not inflicted so much harm on the Iranian nation. However, in following the line of the imam the nation of the imam has been led to reject such a distinction and so to avoid being led into the sort of friendship which has cost Afghanistan its freedom.

This is first because the Islamic leadership takes great (?effort) in analyzing the ideological principles which are the foundations of the Western and Eastern regimes and which are the basis of all their confrontations. We must be ultimately certain that true Islamic revolutionaries cannot distinguish between one part of the Islamic world and another part. Hence, the Soviet attacks and killings of Afghan Muslim men, women and children are no less horrifying than any would-be similar (?schemes) directed against Iranian Muslim men, women and children. However, the question of some allegedly greater benevolence on the part of the Soviet Union is now quite irrelevant. For us the Soviets have recently bared their slimy teeth, thus showing their true face. A series of small incidents have stripped away the veneer of cordiality which the Soviets had maintained so well up until now; (?incidents) which began with the first visit paid by the Soviet ambassador, Vinogradov, to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the holy city of Qom just after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. When the ambassador was troubled to see that he would not be granted a private special audience, but would have to share his audience with the imam also with humble workers and peasants of Iran, he asked for such a private meeting in accordance with his own conception of protocol. The imam flatly and publicly rejected this request, telling the ambassador that he had nothing to hide from the people of Iran and that if the Soviet ambassador had anything to say he had better say it openly.

(?On another occasion) when the Soviet delegation to the international conference on the American intervention in Iran was presented with other delegations to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, like the other delegates, the imam again openly took issue with their country's policies and even went on to recall the bad behavior of Russian soldiers in Iran in the early days of this century.

But now the incidents and reactions have accelerated. The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran has been declared persona non grata after being caught redhanded in espionage activities. Then a proposal to move one Iranian consulate from Leningrad to Dushanbe, in the Tadzhikistan Soviet Socialist Republic, was flatly rejected by Soviet officials. Finally, after the Islamic revolutionary conference in March, as the numbers of Soviet diplomats and consulates in Iran were excessive and Iran recommended the closure of one of the two Soviet consulates here, then a vicious assault was launched against the Iranian consulate in Baku, in the Soviet-ruled portion of Azerbaijan. Apparently this attack against the Iranian consulate resembled the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Cuba, insofar as the majority of the attackers were [word indistinct] persons of Iranian origin seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union back to Iran. However, there was no doubt that the Soviet officials, through their KGB, played a key role in increasing the severity of this attack. The intended message was clear. Close down any one of our Soviet consulates in Iran and you will lose your only consulate in the Muslim area of the Soviet Union.

In fact the Soviets at this point may actually welcome any pretext for closing down the consulate in Baku. For even if they take for granted that the Iranian diplomats are making no efforts to stir up local Islamic sentiments, their very presence among a large dominant Muslim population would surely be sufficient to excite popular enthusiasm in the wake of the victorious Islamic Revolution of Iran.

To turn then to the question of Iran opening a new consulate in Dushanbe in Tadzhikistan we should recall as well that the same city was the site of the Soviet-sponsored Islamic conference which was widely publicized in the Soviet newspapers in the Soviet Muslim republics, but which was carefully omitted from regular press coverage in the rest of the Soviet Union. [Words indistinct] at that conference a tight (?net) of Soviet (?cavalrymen) cordoned off the hosted Muslim clergymen from the curious Tadzhiks, illustrating visibly the intention of the Soviet Government to separate religion from the Muslim masses. Now, the Persian-speaking Tadzhiks are ethnically and culturally even closer to Iranian society than are the Soviet Azerbaijanis, and Tadzhikistan is located just on the northern border of Afghanistan where the Soviets have also been humiliated by Muslim fighters.

The Soviets cannot really welcome the presence of a consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this region. In fact Russia's real intentions and attitudes towards the Islamic Republic of Iran and towards Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are to be found in its treatment of another great Muslim revolutionary, Imam Shamil. Imam Shamil was the religious leader of the Muslims of Transcaucasia who led a vigorous and largely successful jihad against the czarist invaders for years. Because this great religious and political leader was so beloved by the Muslims of the Caucasian region of the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities for many years made a pretense of hailing Shamil as a pre-Marxist revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggler. This continued into the Stalin era when the Politburo decided that the time was ripe to demote Imam Shamil from the rank of revolutionary leader to that of reactionary obscurantist and feudalist. The Soviets originally tried to play up the revolutionary feelings of the Iranian masses, believing that taking dialectical contradictions in our revolutions along with the course of history would eventually work to deposit the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution on the trash heap of history.

But the Soviets have more than their own share of dialectical contradictions to preoccupy them now. Instead of preparing themselves to relegate anything related to Islam to the garbage can of history, with the rising tide of Islamic sentiment within their own borders, they may be forced instead (?to) rehabilitate Imam Shamil as another great revolutionary figure by way of placating their own Muslim masses.

QOTBZADEH HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS

LD100807 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Jul 80 p 11

[Unattributed report on 2 July Tehran news conference held by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh: "Reconsideration of Diplomatic Relations Between Iran and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran has decided to limit the number of staff at the Soviet Embassy in Iran. The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced this during a press conference attended by local correspondents at the Foreign Ministry.

In accordance with this decision, the number of diplomatic personnel at the Soviet Embassy in Iran and the Iranian Embassy in the Soviet Union should be equal. This decision will also include non-diplomatic institutions, the staffs of which should not exceed two persons each, who should hold nondiplomatic passports. (Nondiplomatic institutions include banks and insurance companies). Other matters affected by this decision include the employment of local Iranian staff, of which the Iranian Foreign Ministry must be informed and to which it must agree, and similarly the Soviet Government should be informed of and agree to the employment of local employees at the Iranian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

As a result of this decision, which in reality may be interpreted as a reconsideration of diplomatic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union after the revolution, the Iranian consulate in Leningrad will be closed, and if the Soviet Union agrees, a consulate will be opened in the city of Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhikistan, failing which the Soviet Union must close one of its two consulates, in Esfahan or Rasht, as it pleases.

In explanation of this, Qotbzadeh said: "The Soviet Union has been carrying out espionage in Iran since after the revolution, and it continues to do so. The Tudeh Party, which regrettably is Soviet Russia's Iranian agent, has taken unfair advantage of the opportunity presented by the struggle against world-devouring American imperialism and wished at whatever cost to create a situation which is utimately to the benefit of Soviet Russia."

Qotbzadeh added: "We have witnessed and observed many wrongful acts on the part of Soviet Russia's officials, and double standards have been created which operate against us. For example, when we wanted to undertake even a very small technical job at the Iranian Embassy in Moscow, we were obliged to wait for 3 or 4 days while there were 'maneuvers' over it, whereas 35 Russian laborers came to paint the Russian Embassy in Tehran. The number of Russian officials in Iran is several times the number of Iranian officials in Russia, and of the two Iranian consultates in Russia, one (in Leningrad) is not used and we do not even have five Iraninas there. In reality, these are forms of tribute which the former regime, on the instructions of the superpower America, paid to Russia. But given our foreign policy, which from the outset has been based on the principle of 'neither East nor West,' there is naturally no reason for us to start paying tribute to another superpower."

Qotbzadeh added: "A most important point for us is that after World War I, all the coups d'etat and revolutions which took place were such that when they were confronted with American imperialism, they calmly remained within the limitations of the power of the umbrella of the superpower [as published]. We are the only revolution and regime which has fortunately so far not permitted this catastrophe to occur, and has not fallen out of the lap of one superpower and into that of another. For so long as I am responsible for foreign policy, having regard to the fact that these plots are continuing, and according to information received, Mr Kianuri [Tudeh Party leader] and two Tudeh Party officers travelled from Europe to the Soviet Union and met Brezhnev and several Soviet authorities, so that they might then implement their ideas.[sentence as published] As long as I am here I will not submit to any sort of tribute-rendering, and I will follow a policy of neither East nor West."

On the nature of the espionage carried out by the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, following a question on the subject by a correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: "He has left Iran, and the other party involved, who is from a foreign country, is being interrogated; his government has been informed and has itself begun a series of investigations. If it pleases God, this will be clarified."

The correspondent from Ranjbar asked Qotbzadeh: "What will the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran do in the future as regards Russian espionage activities by the KGB?"

Qotbzadeh replied: "We have told them that if this action continues, we can no longer maintain relations. An embassy must pursue diplomatic activity and not espionage, and something will be done about this. That is to say, the Revolution Council feels that there is danger."

On the printing of new passports, [presumably to replace those with the imperial insignia] Qotbzadeh said:

"If talks are successful, and if the government printing house and the Bank Melli press can work two shifts by paying overtime to their staff, we shall begin to print the passports locally, failing which we shall be obliged to place an order abroad, owing to the abuse of diplomatic passports by agents of the former regime, these passports were exchanged earlier for other passports upon payment of the extra cost. [as published]

Iran's Participation in the Jerusalem Conference

In reply to another question--on Iran's participation in the Jerusalem conference in Amman to investigate the Jerusalem issue--Qotbzadeh said: "Iran will take part in the conference. It is what is discussed at the conference and not its location that is important. It has been noted that the PLO will also take part in the conference.

On the subject of the visit to Egypt by the leaders of several Afghan groups and their talks with As-Sadat, Qotbzadeh said: "They must certainly be put on trial; we prefer help to be given more to those groups which are fighting within Afghanistan, since in truth those who are engaged in activity outside the country are fighting less."

In reply to a question on relations between Iran and Libya, Qotbzadeh described them as "normal."

At the press conference he denied rumors that the prime minister would be chosen at the next session of the Revolution Council, and commented that there is to be more discussion on this matter.

As regards the question: "Has any decision been made in the Revolution Council concerning the activities of the Tudeh Party?" the foreign minister gave a negative reply and said:

"Parties must be free, but if dependent parties are able to engage in activity in Iran, our situation will be no better than that of Lebanon."

The Pain of Opportunism

Qotbzadeh then raised the issue of the criticism by certain Islamic societies of Foreign Ministry delegations. He said: "The main issue is that several of them have availed themselves of grants, insurance, free return fares and foreign currency, but why did the newspaper which devoted one page exclusively to reflecting the demands of these gentlemen not actually spell out what the demands were?"

On the Pilgrimage

Qotbzadeh was questioned concerning difficulties which have arisen regarding obtaining visas for the pilgrimage and what steps the Foreign Ministry has taken in this regard.

He said: "We have taken steps on this matter, and a series of relevant regulations have been put forward and will be examined. The Government of Saudi Arabia believes that if demonstrations take place during the pilgrimage season, the pilgrimage will be ruined and will be replaced by the demonstrations. Delegations must go from Iran to Saudi Arabia, hold discussions on the matter, and reach agreement on a number of points. This matter has been discussed by the Revolution Council and measures are to be taken.

"Delegations are currently engaged in talks, and it has been arranged that other delegations should also travel there."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES U.S. USE OF DIEGO GARCIA

LD091240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement on Diego Garcia Island was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. During recent centuries and with the beginning of the era of colonization, the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America became the targets for all-out bloody and plundering attacks by European countries. This has happened once again with the active presence of the United States as one of the colonizing countries, and imperialist plundering both on land and across vast oceans has reached new dimensions.

During the recent era, with the awakening of oppressed nations and their sharp and tumultuous challenge, the colonizing powers agreed to grant superficial independence to many of their colonies; but many small and scattered islands across vast oceans remained under imperialist control because they were far from the mainland and were scarcely populated. They have mostly been transformed into military and destructive bases.

The British colonizers, when granting independence to Mauritius in 1968, separated the island of Diego Garcia and later, with the cooperation of America, they transformed it into a large military base. They paid no attention to the repeated requests of the Government of Mauritius to return the sovereignty of the island.

The disgraceful defeat and departure of America from Vietnam made the base at Diego Garcia more important to America; and they decided to create a strategic connection between the Persian Gulf and Diego Garcia in order to complete this domination over all the coasts of Africa, West and South Asia.

That plan, too, led to disappointment as a result of the glorious victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Thus, the American Government has visibly increased its military and provisioning activities on Diego Garcia Island and in its surrounding waters.

It is obvious that the main target of these American military maneuvers is the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran and other nations and anti-imperialist forces of the region of the Indian Ocean. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns the American presence in and threat from Diego Garcia, just as it condemns the military presence of any other superpower in the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in view of its total anti-imperialist policy, supports the decision of the 17th conference of the heads of state of the Organization of African Unity which supported the government's demand that American forces must withdraw from the island and that the island must be returned to Mauritius. Iran severely condemns the plots of the United States and its associates in the region of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions.

WEST GERMAN COMPANIES TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

LD092032 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The West German federation of pharmaceutical industries said today: The Iranian Government has taken control of German companies in Iran by removing the German managers of these companies. The federation asked the (?Bonn) foreign and economic ministries to do everything they can to protect German investments in Iran. It said: The Iranian Government introduced the following measures:

1. It removed the German managers and handed over company management to the government;

2. The German management was deprived of their authority to handle back account and stockpiles;

3. In some cases, Germans were denied access to their company areas.

The Foreign Ministry has no immediate comment on this.

INDIAN EXPORT REPRESENTATIVES PAY VISIT TO TEHRAN

LD092036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to information received from the Indian Embassy in Tehran, a high-ranking 15-man delegation from the Indian engineering products export corporation which is currently in Tehran representing Indian private and government industries, will stay in Tehran for 1 week. According to this report the delegation has so far met and held talks with the minister of industry and the deputy commerce minister, and within the next few days will meet officials of private and government industries. During these meetings the export to Iran of products such as trucks, tractors, construction equipment, electrical goods, tires, watches, refrigerators and also spare parts for the Indian-made machinery will be revealed.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ilam Province Attack

LD092024 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Following the attacks launched by the aggressive forces of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq on Shur and Shirin areas in Ilam Province, the Islamic Republic Armed Forces of Iran pushed the enemies back with the return fire and destroyed the Iraqi check posts. The (?84th) Armored Division of Kermanshah reports that in another attack launched by the Ba'thist forces of Iraq on the border area of Kermanshah Province, two soldiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and nine others were wounded.

Dispatches received today report that clashes are continuing and the casualties inflicted on the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq have been heavy.

Iraqi Air Attack

LD100316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] At 2230 last night, three Iraqi planes crossed over Iranian soil and attacked the (Nakhjir) television station. The antiaircraft weapons in this region opened fire on them immediately and forced the planes to leave Iranian territory.

Based on this report, and due to the numerous exchanges of fire, one of the attacking Iraqi planes is thought to have crashed. The fire caused by this crash has spread to an area of about 5 [sq] km. The deputy governor general, the commander of the gendarmerie regiment, and the guards corps have investigated the region closely and in a telephone contact with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Ilam center, said:

The fire, possibly caused by the crash of one of the aggressive Iraqi planes, is too intense to approach. It will not be possible to get close to that area until morning. The groups dispatched to the region are on full alert, and as soon as the fire is extinguished, they will investigate the causes carefully and will announce the results.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Health Adviser Appointment

LD091812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Bani-Sadr has appointed Dr Mehdi Fazlinejad as presidential health and medical adviser.

Meetings With Various Figures

LD092038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, General Zahri-Nejad, commander of the land forces and superviser of the gendarmerie, and Colonel Fakouri, commander of the air force, today met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. During the 2-hour meeting topics relating to the country's security were discussed.

The minister of housing also met Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and discussed topics related to housing and other problems.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of Gilan also met the president today. During this meeting the governor general presented the president with a report on work implemented in Gilan and discussed local problems and issues with him.

Meeting With Security Council

LD101004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning a session of the national security council was convened in the presence of Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. National security affairs were discussed and debated. Following the session, which lasted 4 hours, the president said in an interview: At the session matters related to achieving coordination of operations in the western parts of the country, the internal regulation of relations between our forces in the region of operation and a plan to bring about full cohesion among these forces were discussed and approved.

MO'INFAR, DEPUTIES SPEAK AT 9 JULY MAJLES SESSION

LD091190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today during which it approved the credentials of the deputies from Fereydan and Malayer. Today's session, which met under the chairmanship of Mr Yadollah Sahabi, began with the chanting of a few verses from the glorious Koran. Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar then responded to yesterday's comments by the Abadan deputy concerning the storage of heating oil. He said: During the past winter we had a shortage of heating oil and we imported some.

In this connection we should refer to acts of sabotage on pipelines which added to our difficulties. However, with the assistance of God and with continuous endeavours these difficulties were solved to the extent that on 21 March we had a heating oil reserve of 74 million liters.

He added: The storage program usually begins in the summer in order to make reserves for winter, and we shall certainly start this. If, God forbid, we face some shortages and if it is necessary to buy heating oil we will not buy it in the summer during the hot season. This should be done in September and October. Therefore, these issues do not arise now. Mr Mo'infar added: The heating oil reserves on 22 June amounted to 420 million liters. This amount was increased to 500 million liters on 7 July and on 8 July reached 515 million liters. By bringing the first phase of the Esfahan refinery into operation and bearing in mind that all the refineries are decisively carrying out their work, we hope that we will not have to import heating oil again.

According to our correspondent's report, after the Majles began its official agenda, the report of committee No 7, concerning the credentials of Mr Asadollah Kian-Ersi, deputy of Fereydan, was discussed and his credentials were approved. The report of the investigation committee on the rejection of the credentials of Mr Esma'il Mo'ezzi, deputy of Malayer, which had been discussed and which was left incomplete two sessions ago, was again debated. Ballots were cast and the credentials of Mr Esma'il Mo'ezzi, deputy of Malayer, were approved by 71 votes in favor, 66 votes against and 50 abstentions.

In the preagenda speeches, Mr Fakhrod-Din Hejazi, deputy of Tehran, said: The foreigners, at the head of whom is the United States, are both secretly and openly hatching plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. We are responsible on behalf of the people to bravely stand up to these conspiracies. We are extremely powerful, because the imam of the nation has said: The nation which is prepared for martyrdom fears nothing.

He then referred to the situation in Kordestan and the role of the Iraqi Government as a mercenary government and said: The Iraqi Government is being run with U.S. money, Russian weapons and British policies. At the moment, it has been ordered to attack our Islamc Revolution. However, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are withstanding these mercenary elements with courage and steadfastness and with the sacrifice of 1037 martyrs.

The speaker, referring to the fact that the United States is not only the enemy of Iran and Islam, but also the enemy of humanity, added: We should ask the Soviet Government: Your embassy speaks of friendship with Iran and of satisfaction with the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Why are you arming Iran's greatest and most dangerous enemy to the teeth and why do you support it? What is the point of arming a government to such an extent? Do you wish to create the events of 19 August? [presumably referring to the anti-Mossadeq uprising which brought the shah back to power] We tell you that this event will never be repeated because the Muslim nation of Iran is always watchful and the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, is also vigilant.

Mr Rakhrod-Din Hejazi then referred to the attacks of foreigners through various radios and even newspapers which are published abroad in Persian. He said: I do not know what answers the Ministry of National Guidance has given so far to all these attacks, which are nothing but futile attempts. In conclusion, Mr Fakhrod-Din Hejazi said: Those women who receive very high salaries from the funds of this poor nation and who at the orders of radio America wear black dresses should know that this revolution is Islamic and since it is Islamic it prescribes Islamic ideology, Islamic principles and Islamic dress.

Mr Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar, deputy of (Kermansara), in a speech on the positions of the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq, said: Bearing in mind that the imam has said that Eastern and Western imperialism cannot do a damn thing, we once again ask the central cadre of this organization, which apparently has closed its newspaper and offices throughout the nation but which in reality has opened thousands of offices on various street corners, to clarify its positions regarding the remarks of the imam, Ayatollah Montazeri and other Islamic clergy.

The speaker referred to the situation in Gilan Province and the issue of growing tobacco and rice. He asked the government to increase the purchase price of these two crops and said: The farmers of the region have consistently tried to carry out the orders of the imam concerning the increasing of local production to the point of self-sufficiency and the elimination of economic dependence on world-devouring imperialism, so much so that they have planted tens of thousands of hectares. The open session of the Majles ended at 1400. According to the announcement of the speaker of the Majles, the next open session of the Majles will be at 0900, next Sunday [13 July].

MARCHES PROHIBITED; 'FREE' DISCUSSIONS PLANNED

LD082122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1937 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Mostaga Mir-Salim, political under secretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a statement pertaining to marches by political groups, which says: In view of the existing political climate and social sensibilities, the holding of marches will not be permitted until the Islamic consultative assembly determines the fate of political parties, factions and groups.

The text of the statement issued is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: In pursuance of a request by political groups, including the Mojahedin-e Khalq, pertaining to holding marches, I hereby wish to remind all our dear compatriots that in view of the existing political climate and the social **sensitivities expressed for or against political groups and in order** to prevent the outbreak of any tension--tension which, in these circumstances, could only please the plotters and counterrevolutionary elements--the holding of such marches is impermissible until the Islamic consultative assembly determines the fate of political parties, factions and groups.

Therefore, while sincerely thanking all those who are in favor of and believe in the revolution and in the progress of the Islamic Republic, it is requested that they should have regard for one another's dignity and strongly refrain from undermining order, from participating in such political mobilizations and from fomenting provocations, threats, rumormongering and the dissemination of lies, and to cooperate with law enforcement officers in safeguarding security and frustrating acts of sedition.

In the meantime, in order to clarify matters for the benefit of public opinion and to bring about what is right in a manner divorced from any street hullabaloo, it is planned to hold a series of free ideological and political discussions with the participation of informed individuals and the responsible authorities by means of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the benefit of the honorable and justice-seeking Iranian nation. In this connection, the interested political groups are hereby invited to officially communicate their preparedness to the office of the political under secretary of the Interior Ministry so that with their attendance on 10 July, the preliminaries for carrying out this informative program can be rapidly worked out.

[Signed] Mostafa Mir-Salim, political under secretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MADANI, OTHER DEPUTY TOLD TO REPORT TO MAJLES PRESIDIUM

LD081020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] According to our reporter, the Majles Presidium has asked [Admiral] Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, and Khosrow Qashqa'i, the deputy from Firuzabad, to report to the Majles Presidium, after the deadline set, in order to give some explanations. The text of the message of the speaker of the house to Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, is as follows:

Mr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy of Kerman: In order to provide explanations related to your credentials, according to a demand of the commission of investigation, get in touch with the Presidium of the Majles by Saturday, 11 July 1980. Otherwise, the commission will investigate your election file in your absence.

Also in the letter written by the speaker of the Majles to Mr Khosrow Qashqa'i, the deputy from Firuzabad, it is said:

Mr Khosrow Qashqa'i: With reference to your request to be given 1 week's grace to collect some document to defend yourself, it is hereby announced that some time has (?passed), thus there is no alternative but to raise your file in an open session of the Majles. Thus, from this date you are given 3 days to report to the Presidium of the Majles and declare your readiness to take part in the session and defend yourself. Otherwise your credentials will be investigated at an open session in your absence.

[Signed] Yadollah Sahabi, chairman of the Islamic Consultative assembly from seniority point of view

Madani Resignation From Majles

NC100716 Paris AFP in English 0709 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 10 (AFP)--Admiral Ahmad Madani, a former Iranian presidential candidate, has announced that he will no longer sit in parliament. In a letter to parliament President Yadollah Sahabi, published in the daily paper BAMDAD today, the admiral said he had decided his place was "no longer in this assembly."

His decision comes only two days after he was called by the assembly bureau to give "explanations" for his conduct in parliament.

Admiral Madani, who picked up 15 percent of the votes in the January presidential election, said in his letter he was "ready for anything. My opponents can arrest me, kill me, even lynch me. I am not frightened of them trying to fabricate documents against me."

The admiral said he would reply to the president's summons before a nation which gave him three million votes at the "opportune moment."

He said that since his first days in parliament he had observed the attitude of some deputies and their way of thinking and judging and "I decided my place was not in this assembly." He apologised to the nation and to his constituency of Kerman and concluded by wishing success to the "supporters of justice and the true Iranian revolution."

Admiral Madani told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE later that he had no plans to leave the capital "at least until Saturday or Sunday," and denied reports he had been arrested briefly. He added that these rumours could "facilitate his arrest in the future."

Reiterating that he would stick by his resignation, the admiral emphasized that his criticism was of parliament and in no way involved the regime itself.

ADDITION TO STUDENT SPEECH ATTACKING MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ

Tehran Domestic Service at 0248 GMT on 9 July carried a rebroadcast of the item published in the 9 July issue of this DAILY REPORT, page I 6, under the headline "Student Followers of Khomeyni Attack Mojahedin-e Khalq." The following passage provides the full text of the article.

Page I 10, add after last paragraph:

Today it is clear to the wise and informed who follow the course of history and those who know the philosophy of revolutionary actions in history as well as the direction of the progress of history and its objectives that the imamate, the guide of the caravan of humanity, at the junction of the final fall to the left or right, is showing the correct way and is conveying a message to the world. The imam's leadership is a kind of imamate which in its [words indistinct] is a perfect criterion and standard for knowing truth from falsehood. The great leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is the heir to the imamate in which, during the history of Islam, 11 innocent imams lost their lives. To reach the highest step of this imamate and the pinnacle of this worldwide message, Shi'ism has staged bloody revolutions in more than 11 centuries.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran is one of the most shining stages of this historic battle. The imamate of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is not the kind of social leadership that is based on election and the familiar and recognized consultations of contemporary times. Nor is it the kind of leadership that emerges from within a group and is manifested as external organization; for it represents the kind of trust that has been defined by the Koran. [passage indistinct] It is an imamate whose basis has been established by Almighty God.

In passing through bloody battle grounds, the Muslim nation of Iran has received the honor of the understanding of such an imamate. And after gaining a deep appreciation of the imam, they have formed an allegiance with him. With their whole being, they pledge that they will be faithful to him.

Today, the most revolutionary Muslim is the one who can align himself with the imam and the great leader of the revolution as much as possible. Today, any person or group of people who in their political and religious stands keep away from the principal policy of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--that of the imam--lack the other elements of the [word indistinct] popular movement in direct proportion to their distance from the principal policy. This distance even places some individuals or groups in the position of counterrevolution. This evident fact cannot be denied by those who believe in God and the judgment, and those who believe in the prophets of God. Nor can those who do not believe in this sort of thing, but claim to believe in the masses, deny the fact that those who continue to be the most original combatant forces of the revolution--the oppressed masses--have accepted the fact that the imamate of the imam, and only the imam, is the cornerstone of this revolution. Therefore, any belief or any school of thought which studies the revolution of Iran must accept the fact that the imam, and only the imam, possesses the criterion for knowing truth from falsehood, revolution from the nonrevolution, and popular from nonpopular.

At this point we would like to ask a question of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and that is:

Was your stance after the victory of the revolution in line with imam's policy or was it against imam's policy? We will ignore your position before the revolution. All your activities after the victory of the revolution, have been contrary to the imam's policy and you have opposed his leadership. The imam has always condemned leftist Americans [as heard, presumably meaning leftists who take orders from the U.S.] and their opposition in various corners of the country. And you have either supported these people openly or by remaining silent you have shown you approval. And how can we be certain that you have not cooperated with them? In view of the particular conditions existing after the revolution, the imam has supported the army and he will continue to do so. But you, in conjunction with anti-Islamic groups and counterrevolutionaries, were demanding that the army be dismantled. And it is hard for us to believe that you did not (?plan such) conditions.

The imam has always criticized the press and he has condemned some papers, such as AYANDEGAN, but you have always supported them. You began to support publications and writers who had even criticized and condemned you in the past in the strongest possible terms. And such publications became your organs and the mouthpieces for other anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary groups after the revolution. And you were satisfied with them and never mentioned anything about purging them. The imam used to condemn any strike actions or (?sit ins), and he considered such actions as being contrary to the well-being of the nation and the country. But you did not, even once, oppose these strike actions and sit ins clearly. And in many instances you added fuel to the fire.

The imam, because he knew the heads of the clergy very well--in view of the fact that this Islamic foundation was established by the prophet of Islam himself; in view of its performance throughout the history of Islam with all its ups and downs; in view of the heavy load this cultural caravan has carried during the past 1400 years; and in view of the fact that this clerical foundation has been the only pillar which has managed to remain stable through the history, despite all the tyranny and oppression--has always supported this Islamic foundation and he will continue to do so. But you have always attacked this holy, sweet-smelling, genealogical tree and have adopted the same approach which the deposed shah and his father chose to face the clergy. That is, you simply branded it as reactionary. But you signed a fraternal agreement with a pseudoclergyman, a mercenary and lackey of the shah, Ezzeddin Hoseyni, who is condemned by the imam. And you introduce him as the spiritual leader of the Kurds. This itself is an insult to the Muslim Kurdish people.

And about the committees, the Revolution Guards Corps, the reconstruction guards, the revolution courts and other revolutionary foundations--is there anything left that you have not done or said? Only one question remains: What have you done for this nation since the victory of the revolution--except to provoke its emotions and magnify its (?miseries), as you are aware. Every revolution will face such (?miseries) inevitably. (And what has been the role of the Mojahedin-e Khalq?) Except for the creation of opposition schemes against a newly born regime, and except for the implementation of actions to weaken the revolution and its leadership, the role played by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, according to our belief--which is (?a scale) of measuring right and wrong--has unfortunately been too far from the pivot of leadership and the imamate of the revolution.

So far, your (?followers) have shown no belief in the leadership of the revolution.

But when we see that your organization issues repeated statements saying that "we support the leadership of the imam," it automatically reminds us of this verse from the Koran which says: [verse read in Arabic] "When the hypocrites come to thee they say: We bear witness that thou art indeed the messenger of God. And God knows that thou art indeed his messenger, and God bears witness that the hypocrites are truly liars." O God! Please cleanse our Islamic society of the eager and the (?hypocrites).

The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks the fourth (?pillar) of the victory of this revolution, which is the problem of unity and solidarity repeatedly emphasized by the imam.

When this organization and many other groups and factions were not openly opposing the imam--and during his [word indistinct] speech the imam, without mentioning the role of the leadership, referred to belief in God and solidarity as the (?only) factor for the victory--it was decided to (?find out) to what extent the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization remained united with the revolution of the revolutionary masses, or to see if in fact it wanted to be united? And if this organization claims that "We have always searched for unity," then we must ask this question: Do you expect all the millions of the masses, meaning the basic noble forces of the revolution, to support you and come and unite with you? Or should you try to find a home yourselves within the broad masses of humanity? Do the masses, who feel deep pain when they see that their children have separated their ways from the path of their parents and from their imam, shout for unity and ask you to return to the ranks of the nation? Or is it you who have sung songs of opposition whenever this nation decided to take a step forward after the revolution and who have separated your way from that of the nation? During the referendum of the Islamic Republic--when of course you decided that extreme opposition was not in your favor--and in the house of experts and the Constitution, and during the presidential elections and the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly, and anywhere else, you spread [word indistinct] of opposition and created causes to worry the nation. Do you still expect the people to accept your slogan of unity?

But, with reference to the fact that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks the fifth element among those elements we mentioned as necessary component parts of the Iranian revolution, meaning that it does not support the creation of the Islamic Republic, we limit ourselves to pointing to the fact that during the many years of this organization's existence, going back before the overthrow of the Imperial regime, it was not once heard that this organization had announced that one of the targets of its political struggle was the creation of an Islamic Republic of Iran. And if they ever had any slogans in this connection, like many of their other actions, it has been vague and two-faced.

Now, in light of all the foregoing concerning the organization's mode of operation and its opposition to the imam and the revolution, as well as to the preservation of the unity and cohesion within the Islamic Republic and its institutions, it is extremely interesting to hear, after the remarks made by the leader of the revolution and an analysis of the politicoreligious content of the organization, that a statement is issued reflecting one of the most striking methods of the organization's confrontation with the imam: They have announced that they would close their offices until state officials recognize and define their right to free political activity.

In this connection we will analyze two issues. One concerns the fact that now, 18 months after the victory of the revolution, you are suddenly demanding freedom of political activity. What do you call and (?how do you describe) what you have been doing so far? You yourselves know that your mode of operation over the past 18 months cannot be regarded as political activity and that a different description is more appropriate for it. Did you not campaign in the election for the Islamic consultative assembly under the name and identity of our organization? Did you not cause the most trouble for the officials concerned? During the presidential election, did you not (?act) contrary to the Constitution and [words indistinct]? When all your efforts to attract and win friends and supporters resulted in disgrace and when the public declared your candidate to be contrary to the content and spirit of the Constitution because of his lack of belief in the Constitution, you then lost hope of any possible success in the election and left the arena. Did you not boycott the election for the council of experts? Did you not boycott the referendum for the Constitution? Did you not say that your office would be closed for the time being? If they have been open until now and have been active, then in what areas have they been active? Has this activity been in non-political fields? The organization should answer the nation, not its supporters.

The second point regarding this statement concerns the manner in which the organization takes a stand towards the imam. Do you not belive in the day of judgment? Will you not be answerable on the global day of uprising before the **altar** of God and in the presence of the people for what you are doing?

Has the imam risen against you in a political confrontation? Do you attach so much importance to your organization as to regard the imam as your political rival? [passage indistinct]

The imam provides **prophetic** guidance and **direction**, and he is warning you against the consequences of what you are planning to pursue. "Behold, God has sent someone to warn you, before a terrible chastisement." [Koranic verse] The imam is warning you that if you profess Islam you should behold and beware that what you are speaking of is not Islam. And if you know that whoever is not with Islam is in darkness, you should realize that in the end a terrible chastisement and hell will await them.

And you close your offices. Will [words indistinct] return to the true Islam by closing your offices? You are demanding the restoration of your right to political freedom. Has the imam banned you from political activity? If all the officials in charge declared for the hundredth time that you are free, this freedom will not free you from the deviation of which the imam is warning you. Is being free for political activity also freedom from the terrible chastisement which the imam (?warns) you against? Come and listen to the imam's fatherly advice. Come and return to the embrace of Islam and the nation. Come and respect the blood of this nation's youth, whose self-sacrifice you used to gain respect for your organization. Come and truthfully tell the mothers who sacrificed their offspring for the love of Islam so that this organization would establish the rule of Islam in Iran. [passage indistinct]

In conclusion, a word addressed to the supporters of the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq: O you Muslim brothers and sisters who have sought refuge in this organization for the love of Islam and of the Koran, you should know that the highest status for a Muslim lies in his submission to God, submission to him and to giving precedence to that which pleases him over all else. You, Muslim brothers and sisters, in order to be able to answer before God for what you are doing today, purge yourselves of any form of dogmatism [words indistinct] and any group or association. And then contemplate the signs of what is right and what is wrong.

Slogans are deceiving you. Deeds are what constitute the criteria for reward and punishment. Think within yourselves to ascertain who is today the heir to the prophets and what his way is. Think within yourselves to ascertain who is with you and which groups are alongside you in the position you are occupying now. [sentence indistinct] Examine where you are in the world division between the front of right and the front of wrong.

The imam [words indistinct] calls upon you to pursue what is good and pious. Choose a path which invokes God in you. Choose a path which leads to God and to that which pleases him. (?Choose a path which will lead you to what is good and in your interests.) Because of our divine duty, we have shown you the imam and his path and have done our duty as far as you are concerned.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy